TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL. XI. FRANKFORT KENTUCKY, JUNE 20, 1861. NO. 68.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the second session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the third day of December, A. D. 1860, and ended on Monday, the fourth day of March, A. D. 1861.

CHAPTER LXXXIII.

AN ACT to organize the Territory of Nevada.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, to-wit: beginning at the point of intersection of the forty-second degree of north latitude with the thirty-ninth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence running south on the line of said thirty-ninth degree of west longitude until it intersects the northern boundary line of the Territory of New Mexico; thence due west to the dividing ridge separating the waters of Carson Valley from those that flow into the Pacific; thence on said dividing ridge northwardly to the forty-first degree of north latitude; thence due north to the southern boundary line of the State of Oregon; thence due east to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, erected into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Nevada: [illegible]

[illegible]

Approved, March 2, 1861.

CHAPTER LXXXIV.

AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, viz:

Survey of the Coast.—For continuing the survey [illegible]

[illegible]

...livery or performance is required by the public exigency, the articles or service required may be procured by open purchase or contract at the places, and in the manner in which such articles are usually bought and sold, or such services engaged between individuals. No contract or purchase shall hereafter be made, unless the same be authorized by law or be under an appropriation adequate to its fulfillment, except in the War and Navy Departments, for clothing, subsistence, forage, fuel, quarters, or transportation, which, however, shall not exceed the necessities of the current year. And the third section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one," shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved March 2, 1861.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:

One copy per annum, in advance.....$4 00

STATES RIGHTS TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS.

(Special Election, June 20, 1861.)

1st District—HON. H. C. BURNETT.
2d District—J. T. BUNCH.
3d District—JOS. H. LEWIS.
4th District—HON. A. G. TALBOTT.
5th District—GEN. HENRY E. READ.
6th District— ————
7th District—HORATIO W. BRUCE.
8th District—HON. WM. E. SIMMS.
9th District—COL. JNO. S. WILLIAMS.
10th District—O. P. HOGAN.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
JUDGE GOBRIAS TERRY.

FOR STATE SENATE—20TH DISTRICT,
HON. THOMAS P. PORTER.
OF WOODFORD.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANKLIN COUNTY,
CAPT. THOMAS STEELE.
(Regular Election, first Monday in August.)

THURSDAY.....JUNE 20, 1861.

Naturalizatinn.

Those who remember the sayings and doings of P. Swigert, in past years, and those who also remember the variety of extra-official opinions voluntered and published by J. Harlan, then Attorney General, on the true construction of the naturalization laws, will, or will not, (as the case may be) be surprised to learn, that these immaculate patriots have been doing a pretty brisk business in the Court of Appeals this week, in having men of foreign birth admitted to the rights of citizenship. We have always been in favor of this; and of course were glad to see these old opponents of our views giving practical evidence of their conversion from the error of their ways. It is true, in one or more cases, they showed themselves a little awkward in conforming to the law; but when a declaration, or such like, proved to be informal or insufficient, we had the pleasure to witness the skill and promptitude with which they could supply amendments to cure defects. We take it for granted that those who have been sworn in this week, will be allowed to vote to-day; for we never did admit the legality of the *ex-cathedra* opinion that a naturalized citizen, otherwise qualified under State laws, should reside a year in the State after taking the final oath of allegiance, before he could vote. We adhere to our old convictions, and are really gratified to find old opponents coming into Court, to abjure old errors and conform to sound practice. Henceforth, Pope Swigert, Ex-Attorney General Harlan, Paddy O'Rafferty, Barney O'Flaherty, & Co., we are rejoiced to believe, will be a very harmonious, loving, exemplary, political firm, abundantly able and willing to manage the affairs of government without the aid of outsiders.

☞Capt. SIMMS is pledged to use his efforts to stop the war and procure the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States. Mr. Crittenden is pledged in the Border Slave States address, *not* to recognize the independence of the Confederate States; and he is thereby impliedly pledged to conquer them, if they do not submit to Lincoln's rule. Yet every thinking man knows that there is no possible hope of either subjugating the South, or restoring fraternal relations between the States, except through such a recognition. The friends of peace, therefore, should unanimously vote for the friend of such recognition, Capt. SIMMS.

☞One of the most miserable of the demagogue appliances of the Submissionists, is, the false representation, made, as we know it has been, to the poor and ignorant men of this county, that the Constitution of the Confederate States prescribes a property qualification for voters. The Constitution of the Confederate States, precisely like the Constitution of the United States, recognizes the right of each State to define the qualifications of voters; and the miserable demagogues who have attempted to abuse the credulity of the poor and the ignorant, by any representation to the contrary, are either ignorant themselves, or willful falsifiers.

☞No personal considerations whatever should influence the mind of any voter in such a tremendous crisis as this. Every one should vote for his principles, and his country, and his country's peace, without fear, favor or affection towards any mortal man. Vote for SIMMS, every friend of States Rights, every lover of peace, every enemy of tyranny, despotism and usurpation.

☞The Western Virginia Convention, in session at Wheeling, have passed an ordinance seceding from the State, or, in other words, deposing the constituted authorities of the State, and organizing a provisional government. To what madness will not the country be driven as the consequence of this wicked war waged in the interest of a Usurper and military despot?

☞Whoever would bring peace to the country and restore relations of fraternity between the States now at war, should vote for SIMMS.

☞We complete to-day the great opinion of Chief Justice Taney in the Merriman *habeas corpus* case. Strange as it may seem, that such an opinion should be called out by the usurpations of a military despot in this age, yet it is nevertheless lamentably true. This opinion will blaze through future history like a light on the headlands of human liberty; and will bear the name of Lincoln on and on to the black shades of infamy.

☞Prince Alfred, second son of Queen Victoria, arrived in Quebec last week.

Military Despotism Openly Proposed!

The following article, from the New York Herald of the 15th, is one of ominous significance. It clearly prefigures the military despotism which, if this wicked war be not peremptorily stopped, must inevitably succeed the Government established by our fathers. But before commenting further, we ask serious attention to the outgivings of the Herald:

MEETING OF CONGRESS.—In nineteen days Congress is to assemble at Washington in extra session, unless Jefferson Davis should get hold of it before the Fourth of July. The first thing Congress must do is to pass an idemnity bill in favor of the President, to protect him against the legal consequences of those unconstitutional acts which necessity has compelled him to adopt for the preservation of the Government. In the next place Congress ought to provide for the expenses of the war. To do this effectually, instead of borrowing from merchants, it ought to establish a national bank, with a capital of one hundred and fifty millions, whence the Government would be enabled to obtain a loan of fifty millions immediately upon the security of the deposits and the incoming revenue. The next thing to be attended to is the increase of the navy and the efficiency of the War Department. Lastly, a general bankrupt law must be passed to relieve merchants from their liabilities, and to enable them to commence a new career under brighter auspices. All these measures may easily be passed in three weeks. There is no need of discussion. It is no time for talking. Action is what is wanted. The slavery question is no longer at issue, but the existence of the Government.

Now, observe the programme. "The *first thing* Congress *must* do, is to pass an indemnity bill in favor of the *President*, to protect *him* against the *legal* consequences of those *unconstitutional acts* which *necessity* has *compelled* him to adopt for the preservation of the Government." This is the old plea of tyranny revived. This is the old doctrine of the Stuarts, that *necessity* requires the abrogation of *lawful* government, in order to maintain any government at all. An *indemnity* bill for the benefit of *our* Charles Stuart, Abe Lincoln! Indemnify him against the *legal* consequences of his *unconstitutional* acts!—Pass an act, giving, not the *people*, but *Abe Lincoln*, "indemnity for the past and security for the future!" Pass an act, approving the exercise of unconstitutional powers by Abe Lincoln! Pass an act justifying the tyrant's plea of "*necessity*" for abrogating Constitutional rule and establishing a usurpation! Pass an act that necessity requires the substitution of lawless rule for lawful rule! Pass an act that in order to preserve the government, the government ordained by the Constitution must be abolished and the usurpation of Abe Lincoln sustained!

The *next thing*, after thus making Abe Lincoln Dictator, and substituting a military despotism for the Republican Government provided for in the Constitution, is to furnish the Usurper with money to carry on his war against the loyal patriots who have the heroism to resist his lawless rule. A half million of men are to be called out in the Usurper's service, and two hundred millions to be at once appropriated as the first instalment of the expenses of a war, which, with the sacrifice of a million lives and the expenditure of a thousand millions of money, will see the submission of the South further off than when it begun. And this money is to be raised through a National Bank with a capital of $150,000,000. Then the navy is to be increased and the War Department invigorated. And lastly, a general bankrupt law is to be passed to relieve *merchants* from their liabilities, to enable *them* to commence a new career under brighter auspices! And all these things are to be done without discussion, without talking, in three weeks.

That is the Northern programme of preserving the Union and maintaining government!

To remark upon such audacious proposals, coolly submitted as a programme for governing a free people, would insult their intelligence and courage. Yet this is the very scheme which Kentucky Representatives in Congress will be obliged to accept and support next month, or subject themselves to the indignity of imprisonment, if not of death, administered by the minions of a Dictator.

Yet with all these clear evidences, we have infatuated men amongst us, who, impotently striking for an impracticable thing, but a good thing if practicable—the ancient Union—are utterly blind to the consequences of their lending a virtual and moral support to the scheme of a usurping Dictator to subjugate the entire South, for the purpose of achieving the compulsory abolition of slavery! We have among us men who would have been on the side of Charles I in levying ship-money; who would have supported James II in 1688; who would have sustained George III in 1776; who defend Abe Lincoln in 1861; and who call themselves Unionists contending for the preservation of government by clothing a Usurper with the powers of a Dictator and Despot!

☞Let every one, who would promote the cause of peace, stop Lincoln's war, and frustrate the whole scheme of his tyranny, vote, and vote early this day, for WILLIAM E. SIMMS for Congress.

☞Ex-Gov. Morehead delivered a very able speech at Louisville, on last Saturday night, in favor of the Southern cause, which is reported in the Courier of the 18th. We advise our readers to procure this speech and study well its sound teachings. Besides presenting a triumphant vindication of the South, the renowned orator cuts to hash and minecmeat, that wretched abortion of Kentucky, Jo. Holt, who has lately come forth in a manifesto of tawdry and meretricious rhetoric, insultingly addressed to the freemen of this proud State, in defense and applause of the Usurper Abe Lincoln. Morehead's excoriation of this bastard Kentuckian is complete; but we fear that this will but favor Holt's object of securing power and place at the hands of Lincoln, as he did by playing the part of fawning sycophant to Buchanan.

☞Let every true-hearted States Rights man do his duty to his principles and his country this day, by casting a vote that will rebuke the usurpation's of Abe Lincoln. SIMMS is the true representative of States Rights principles and policy.

[For the Yeoman.]

Facts vs. Ignorance or Knavery.

An editorial article in the *Commonwealth* of 17th inst., styled "Taxation," contains the following sentences, which are remarkable for either knavery or inexcusable ignorance and stupidity:

"The United States raises its revenues by "import duties, and every sensible man in "the K. G. C. knows it. * * * * *
"Every man with brains enough for a wren "knows that the General Government never "calls upon the States for money."

If the astute genius who presides over the iditorial columns of the Commonwealth will take the trouble to examine an act of Congress, approved August 2, 1813, he will find something like the following:

"An act to lay and collect a direct tax with-"in the United States.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of "Representatives of the United States of "America, in Congress assembled*, That a di-"rect tax of three millions of dollars shall be, "and is hereby, laid upon the United States "and apportioned to the States respectively, "in manner following:

[Then follows the apportionment to the different States, among which is:]

"Vermont" (the editor's nntive State)..	$98,341 71
"Kentucky" (the editor's adopted State)	168,928 76

And in the apportionment to the several counties of the State is:

"*In the State of Kentucky.*
Counties.
"Franklin..... $4,691 16

"SEC. 4. That the said tax shall be assessed "and collected in the manner provided, and "by the officers to be appointed under and by "virtue of the act aforesaid, entitled "An act "for the assessment and collection of direct "taxes and internal duties."

"Approved August 2, 1813.
"JAMES MADISON."

The editor is also referred to the message of Governor Shelby to the General Assembly of Kentucky, of date December 7, 1813, calling the attention of that body to the above mentioned act of Congress.

We suppose the above is enough to convince any sensible individual that the article of the *Commonwealth* to which we allude was written with the deliberate and wilful intention of practicing a deception upon its readers, or that the editor is so inexensably ignorant of the history of this country as to render him totally unfit for the position to which he has aspired. If he hang upon the latter horn of the dilemma, then, indeed would "*a wren*," if dependent upon the measure of brains possessed by the Commonwealth's editor as a standard for its instinct or intelligence, present the singular spectacle of an *idiot bird*.

The News.

The forces of the Usurper are gathering the net of subjugation closer and closer around unhappy Missouri. Loyal to the backbone, like Kentucky, Missouri trusted in her loyalty rather than her arms, for defense against despotism, and found herself unprepared to meet the invasion of the Usurper. Sullenly are her true men retiring before the rash rush of the Despot's invading forces; but they will ere long make a stand, and then, woe to the reckless fools, all of them, Federal or local, who have insulted the State. When the young giant rises in her might, she will pluck away the pillars of the Usurper's temple and whelm the accursed Philistines in ruin

If the telegraph is to be believed, Gen. Lyon, in pursuit of Gov. Jackson, attacked the State troops at Boonville, killing 300, taking 600 prisoners, including Gen. Price, mortally wounded, with a loss of only 17 to the Federal force. All this is probably exaggerated.

We copy a telegram, giving an account of the murderous assault upon private citizens of St. Louis, by a band of miscreants under the name of Home Guards, firing into a crowded court room and on peaceful citizens on the sidewalks, without any shadow of provocation whatever. The cowardly villains fired a volley in their own panic at the accidental discharge of a gun in their own ranks. Hearing a gun, their guilty souls feared an enemy; and let fly at the windows of a court room and the sidepavements, killing and wounding six or eight. Such miscreants ought to be disarmed and confined in such places of security that they will be exempt from panics themselves, and the public protected against their murderous propensities.

Brigadier General Schenck was moving out from Alexandria with some seven hundred of his men concentrating for the attack on the Confederate forces, when a detachment of the latter blazed away at the train of cars from a battery, and knocked the whole concern into a cocked hat. The driver of the train, uncoupled his locomotive engine from the cars containing Schenck's soldiers, and shot away out of danger, leaving the passenger cars behind. Of course the men, who were not killed, took to their heels and fled to the woods. This happened near Vienna. It is a rather unpromising budding of laurels for the ambitious Brigadier. He is more likely to be bedecked with cypress than laurel. He should have stuck to his little law office in Dayton, and not aspired to the profession of arms, which are dangerous instruments in the hands of children and politicians.

THE SOUTH.—We conversed on last evening with one of the most sensible men in the State, just returned from the South, where he went two weeks since, to see for himself what was to be seen. He says the wheat crop which is more than three times as large as ever before raised, has been harvested. That the corn is made, and safe, in the same proportion. He says, all persons there say they can live on corn and wheat. The potatoes, he says, are even better. The feeling he represents to be unanimous—that the Confederate Government can get all any man raises upon their certificates—that he did not pass through a town where he did not find soldiers passing and drilling. He believes there will not be a piece of silver, from a spoon to a pitcher, or a ring, breastpin, or bracelet, which will not be given to their Government and coined. The women and boys from ten years old, up, are all learning how to shoot.

This gentleman has been a member of our Legislature, is worth at least $200,000, and has been a most decided opponent of the Democratic party through life, and until very recently a strong Union man. The day is breaking.—*Statesman, 18th.*

☞Burlingame, who was refused reception at the Austrian Court, has been transferred to the Chinese embassy; and it is said Henry Winter Davis will be accredited to Austria

CONDITION OF MISSOURI.—We copy the following from the Louisville Courier of the 19th. So far as the statements of the Courier relate to the position of Gov. Magoffin and the civil and military authorities of Tennessee, we can emphatically corroborate their truth; and we have no reason to doubt the correctness of the charge that the Usurper's forces are preparing to make a descent upon Memphis, in which, according to our opinion, they do not intend to respect the neutral rights of Kentucky:

A GOVERNMENT LIE.—The telegraph this morning informs us, that Gen. Pillow, having received assurances of assistance from the Governors of Kentucky and Tennessee, is to move forward to the attack of Cairo on the 18th inst.

This is a flat lie in every particular, circulated through the Administration's lying machine, to furnish a pretext for the augmentation of Government forces at Cairo, preparatory to what *we know* is their meditated advance on Memphis between this and the 15th proximo.

All the reports about islands in the Mississippi in the jurisdiction of Kentucky to be occupied by Tennessee troops, and all reports of a like character, are equally false.

On the contrary, while the Governor of Kentucky has had the most positive assurances from the civil and military authorities of Tennessee that our position of neutrality will be religiously respected by that State, we know, from sources that admit of no doubt in our mind, that it is the intention of the Northern army to advance towards Memphis early in next month, with the expectation of occupying and holding that city until Fall, when they confidently expect to pass on to New Orleans.

☞N. Y. World commenting upon a recent publication by T. H. Clay:

"I believe that a *strict neutrality* is now the only safe position for Kentucky."

As the statement appears, nothing could be more inconsequential. To adduce the Union and the Constitution, and their supremacy, as preliminary to the assertion of neutrality in their support, is odd logic. Mr. Clay prepares for leaping the ugly-looking ditch of "neutrality," like Irving's Dutchman, by going back three miles and running up to it at a furious rate, but, like the Dutchman again, he ends with sitting down on the bank, neutral as ever.

But time and the irresistible tide of events will carry him over him yet, and all true Union men like him. Indeed we can almost believe now that by "neutrality" they simply mean, "*Don't ask us to leave the State. We have enough to do to thrash the traitors among us, and for us to hold on here is the easiest way to thrash them.*"

If that is the meaning of the "neutrality" of the true Union men of Kentucky, let them be neutral to their hearts' content, and it will content loyal men at the North likewise. Such a work would be more than their share.

But lest there be any dispute as to whether neutrality is patriotism or not, let Mr. Clay range himself in line with ex-Secretary Holt, whose noble letter we print elsewhere, and *give traitors in Kentucky no more quarter than traitors out of it.*

Sale of Harrodsburg Springs, the Western Military Asylum—Price $120,000.

HARRODSBURG, KY., June 14, 1861.

Editors Louisville Courier: Maj. T. L. Alexander, U. S. A., arrived here yesterday, as agent of the Government, to dispose of the Western Military Asylum, located at this place. In accordance with his instructions, the property was to-day auctioned off, and brought $120,000! The place contains about 200 acres, and cost the Government $100,000, since which time the main building, valued at $30,000, has been totally consumed by fire. There were but two bidders, the purchaser, Capt. Phil. B. Thompson, and John B. Bowman, Esq., the latter desiring to procure it for Kentucky University. The minimum price fixed upon the property by Congress was $25,000. Mr. Bowman made the first bid, ($25,000) and was spunky enough to offer $115,000 for it, but could not compete with Capt. Thompson, who is said to be the agent of a company of gentlemen who design reopening that celebrated watering place, the Harrodsburg Springs, which flourished for so many years under the auspices of Dr. C. Graham.

U. S. Troops in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.

The Federal force now engaged in the interior of this State, consists of upwards of 10,000 men—2,500 of whom are stationed at Herman and Jefferson City, 3,200 at Rolla, the terminus of the southwestern branch of the Pacific Railroad, 2,500 at St. Joseph and along the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, 1,000 on the North Missouri Railroad, and 1,000 at Bird's Point, opposite Cairo. In addition to this there is a force of 2,500 remaining at St. Louis, which could be increased to 7,000 in a few hours by accessions from the neighboring camps in Illinois. These troops hold the entire portion of the State north of the Missouri river. The southeast quarter, lying between the Mississippi and line drawn southward from Jefferson City to Arkansas border, giving the Federal Government the important points of St. Louis, Hannibal, St. Joseph, and Bird's Point as bases of operation, with the rivers and railroads as means of transportation. Nothing is known of the movement of troops above Jefferson City. The Warsaw (Mo.) Democrat says Judge Johnson will not take his seat in the United States Senate in July; it also states that Senator Polk will not take his seat.

A Question for Brigadier General Lovell H. Rousseau.

NEAR THE FAIR GROUNDS,
Jefferson County, June 14, 1861.

Editors Louisville Courier: An encampment of two companies of Lincoln Home Guards, armed with the Lincoln muskets, was held at the Fair Grounds on yesterday. The show was concluded by the Lieutenant of one of the companies knocking the Dutch Captain down, blacking his eye, and disarming him. The Captain of the other company was forcibly disarmed by his men, and both Captains hustled into butcher's wagons and hauled to Butchertown.

The question is, will Gen. Rousseau try these men by the articles of war.

A SUBSCRIBER.

THE BRITISH AND KENTUCKY NEUTRALITY.—An article in the London Times of the 3d justifies the British proclamation of neutrality by the Kentucky neutrality and its toleration by our Government. The Times persists in arguing the point as if it was the British neutrality that we object to, when we do not ask England to be anything but neutral, but we object to the recognition which the proclamation gives to the rebels. The Times' defense, however, is apt, for the Queen's proclamation recognizes no more rights in the Confederates than the neutrality of one of our own States does, and which the Kentuckians say is recognized by the President. We quote from the Times:

The Unionists are, in fact, enraged that we presume to be neutral. While one of their own States is warning both Federal and Southern troops from its territory, we, a foreign nation, are inveighed against for presuming to exercise the same discretion.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, by the 2d section of the 4th article of the 32d chapter of the Revised Statutes of Kentucky, it is provided that "should there be no called session of Congress between the expiration of any Congressional term and the ensuing first Monday in August, the Governor may, by his proclamation, published in three newspapers printed in this State, cause an election of representatives in Congress to be held at an earlier day, if there are thirty days between the date of publication and the day so assigned by him." And whereas, the President of the United States has issued his proclamation convening Congress in extraordinary session on the 4th day of July next:

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby order an election to be held in the several Congressional districts of the State for representatives in the Congress of the United States, in pursuance of the above recited act, on the 20th day of June, 1861; the mode of conducting the election and of making returns thereof to be governed in all respects by the provisions of the laws of the Commonwealth in relation to elections.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 1st day of May, A. D. 1861, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

{L. S.}

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
THO. B. MONROE, jr., Secretary of State.
may2 w&t-wte

Franklin County, Kentucky, To-wit:

TO ALL whom it may concern: Take notice, That on the third day of the present month (June), my wife, MARY B. ALLISON, left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation; this is therefore to warn all persons from trading with or crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay none of her contracts, unless compelled by law.

Given under my hand, the fourth day of June, 1861.
je6w&t-w3m HARRISON ALLISON.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

THE MERRYMAN CASE.

OPINION OF CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.

(CONCLUDED.)

Blackstone, in his *Commentaries*, (1st vol., 137,) states it in the following words:

"To make imprisonment lawful, it must be either by process from the Courts of Judicature or by warrant from some legal officer having authority to commit to prison." And the people of the United Colonies, who had themselves lived under its protection while they were British subjects, were well aware of the necessity of this safeguard of their personal liberty. And no one can believe that in framing a government intended to guard still more efficiently the rights and the liberties of the citizens against executive encroachment and oppression, they would have conferred on the President a power which the history of England had proved to be dangerous and oppressive in the hands of the Crown, and which the people of England had compelled it to surrender after a long and obstinate struggle on the part of the English Executive to usurp and retain it.

The right of the subject to the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*, it must be recollected, was one of the great points of controversy during the long struggle in England between arbitrary government and free institutions, and must therefore have strongly attracted the attention of statesmen engaged in framing a new, and, as they supposed, a freer government than the one which they had thrown off by the revolution. For from the earliest history of the Common Law, if a person was imprisoned—no matter by what authority—he had a right to the writ of *habeas corpus* to bring his case before the King's Bench; and if no specific offense was charged against him in the warrant of commitment, he was entitled to be forthwith discharged; and if the offense was charged which was bailable in its character, the court was bound to set him at liberty on bail. And the most exciting contests between the Crown and the people of England, from the time of Magna Charta, were in relation to the privileges of this writ, and they continued until the passage of the statute of 31st Charles II., commonly known as the great *habeas corpus* act.

This statute put an end to the struggle, and finally and firmly secured the liberty of the subject from the usurpation and oppression of the executive branch of the government. It nevertheless conferred no new right upon the subject, but only secured a right already existing; for although the right could not be justly denied, there was often no effectual remedy against its violation. Until the statute of the 13th of William III the judges held their offices at the pleasure of the king, and the influence which he exerted over timid, time-serving and partisan judges often induced them, upon some pretext or another, to refuse to discharge the party, although he was entitled to it by law, or delayed their decisions from time to time, so as to prolong the imprisonment of those who were obnoxious to the king for their political opinions, or had incurred his resentment in any other way.

The great and inestimable value of the *habeas corpus* act of the 31st Charles II, is that it contains provisions which compel courts and judges, and all parties concerned, to perform their duties promptly, in the manner specified in the statute.

A passage in *Blackstone's Commentaries*, showing the ancient state of the law upon this subject, and the abuses which were practiced through the power and influence of the Crown, and a short extract from *Hallam's Constitutional History*, stating the circumstances which gave rise to the passage of this statute, explain briefly, but fully, all that is material to this subject.

Blackstone, in his *Commentaries on the Laws of England*, 3d vol., 133-134, says:

"To assert an absolute exemption from imprisonment in all cases, is inconsistent with every idea of law and political society, and in the end would destroy all civil liberty, by rendering its protection impossible.

"But the glory of the English law consists in clearly defining the times, the causes and the extent, when, wherefore, and to what degree the imprisonment of the subject may be lawful. This it is which induces the absolute necessity of expressing, upon every commitment the reason for which it is made, that the Court upon a *habeas corpus* may examine into its validity, and, according to the circumstances of the case, may discharge, admit to bail, or remand the prisoner.

"And yet early in the reign of Charles I, the Court of King's Bench, relying on some arbitrary precedents, (and these perhaps misunderstood,) determined that they would not, upon a *habeas corpus*, either bail or deliver a prisoner, though committed without any cause assigned, in case he was committed by the special command of the King or the Lords of the Privy Council. This drew on a parliamentary inquiry, and produced the Petition of Right—3d Charles I—which recites this illegal judgment, and enacts that no freeman hereafter shall be so imprisoned or detained. But when in the following year Mr. Selden and others were committed by the Lords of the Council in pursuance of His Majesty's special command, under a general charge of 'notable contempts, and stirring up sedition against the King and the government,' the judges delayed for two terms (including also the long vacation) to deliver an opinion how far such a charge was bailable. And when at length they agreed that it was, they, however, annexed a condition of finding sureties for their good behaviour, which still protracted their imprisonment, the Chief Justice, Sir Nicholas Hyde, at the same time declaring 'if they were again remanded for that cause perhaps the Court would not afterwards grant a *habeas corpus*, being already made acquainted with the cause of the imprisonment.' But this was heard with indignation and astonishment by every lawyer present, according to Mr. Selden's own account of the matter, whose resentment was not cooled at the distance of four and twenty years."

It is worthy of remark that the offenses charged against the prisoner in this case, and relied on as a justification for the arrest and imprisonment, in their nature and character, and in the loose and vague manner in which they are stated, bear a striking resemblance to those assigned in the warrant for the arrest of Mr. Selden. And yet, even at that day, the warrant was regarded as such a flagrant violation of the rights of the subject, that the delay of the time-serving judges to set him at liberty upon the *habeas corpus* issued in his behalf excited universal indignation at the bar. The extract from *Hallam's Constitutional History* is equally impressive and equally in point. It is in vol. 4, p 14:

"It is a very common mistake, and not only among foreigners, but many from whom some knowledge of our constitutional laws might be expected, to suppose that this statute of Charles II enlarged in a great degree our liberties, and forms a sort of epoch in their history. But through a very beneficial enactment, and eminently remedial in many cases of illegal imprisonment, it introduced no new principle, nor conferred any right upon the subject. From the earliest records of the English law no freeman could be detained in prison except upon a criminal charge, or conviction, or for a civil debt. In the former case it was always in his power to demand of the Court of King's Bench a writ of *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum* directed to the person detaining him in custody, by which he was enjoined to bring up the body of the prisoner with the warrant of commitment that the Court might judge of its sufficiency and remand the party, admit him to bail, or discharge him, according to the nature of the charge. This writ issued of right and could not be refused by the Court. It was not to bestow an immunity from arbitrary imprisonment, which is abundantly provided for in *Magna Charta*, (if indeed it were not more ancient,) that the statute of Charles II was enacted, but to cut off the abuses by which the Government's lust of power and the servile subtlety of Crown lawyers had impaired so fundamental a privilege."

While the value set upon the writ in England has been so great that the removal of the abuses which embarrassed its enjoyments have been looked upon as almost a new grant of liberty to the subject, it is not to be wondered at that the continuance of the writ thus made effective should have been the object of the most jealous care. Accordingly, no power in England short of that of Parliament can suspend or authorize the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. I quote again from Blackstone (1 *Comm.*, 136): "But the happiness of our Constitution is, that it is not left to the executive power to determine when the danger of the State is so great as to render this measure expedient. It is the Parliament only, or legislative power, that, whenever it sees proper, can authorize the Crown, by suspending the *habeas corpus* for a short and limited time, to imprison suspected persons without giving any reasons for so doing." And if the President of the United States may suspend the writ, then the Constitution of the United States has conferred upon him more regal and absolute power over the liberty of the citizen than the people of England have thought it safe to intrust to the Crown—a power which the Queen of England can not exercise at this day, and which could not have been lawfully exercised by the sovereign, even in the reign of Charles I.

But I am not left to form my judgment upon this great question from analogies between the English Government and our own, or the commentaries of English jurists, or the decisions of English courts, although upon this subject they are entitled to the highest respect, and are justly regarded and received as authoritative by our courts of justice. To guide me to a right conclusion, I have the Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States of the late Mr. Justice Story, not only one of the most eminent jurists of the age, but for a long time one of the brightest ornaments of the Supreme Court of the United States, and also the clear and authoritative decision of that court itself, given more than half a century since, and conclusively establishing the principles I have above stated.

Mr. Justice Story, speaking in his Commentaries of the *habeas corpus* clause in the Constitution, says:

"It is obvious that cases of a peculiar emergency may arise, which may justify, nay, even require, the temporary suspension of any right to the writ. But as it has frequently happened in foreign countries, and even in England, that the writ has, upon various pretexts and occasions, been suspended, whereby persons apprehended upon suspicion have suffered a long imprisonment, sometimes from design, and sometimes because they were forgotten, the right to suspend it is expressly confined to cases of rebellion or invasion, where the public safety may require it. A very just and wholesome restraint, which cuts down at a blow a fruitful means of oppression, capable of being abused in bad times to the worst of purposes. Hitherto no suspension of the writ has ever been authorized by Congress since the establishment of the Constitution. It would seem, as the power is given to Congress to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in cases of rebellion or invasion, that the right to judge whether the exigency had arisen, must exclusively belong to that body."—3 *Story's Com. on the Constitution, section* 1, 336.

And Chief Justice Marshall, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of *ex parte* Bollman and Swartwout, uses this decisive language in 4 *Cranch*, 95: "It may be worthy of remark that this act (speaking of the one under which I am proceeding) was passed by the first Congress of the United States, sitting under a Constitution which had declared "that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* should not be suspended, unless, when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety might require it.' Acting under the immediate influence of this injunction, they must have felt, with peculiar force, the obligation of providing efficient means by which this great Constitutional privilege should receive life and activity; for if the means be not in existence, the privilege itself would be lost, although no law for its suspension should be enacted. Under the impression of this obligation they give to all the Courts the power of awarding writs of *habeas corpus*.'

And again, in page 101:

"If any time the public safety should require the suspension of the powers vested by this act in the Courts of the United States, it is for the Legislature to say. That question depends on political considerations, on which the Legislature is to decide. Until the legislative will be expressed, this Court can only see its duty, and must obey the law."

I can add nothing to these clear and emphatic words of my great predecessor.

But the documents before me show that the military authority in this cause has gone far beyond the mere suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. It has, by force of arms, thrust aside the judicial authorities and officers to whom the Constitution has confided the power and duty of interpreting and administering the laws, and substituted a military government in its place, to be administered and executed by military officers; for at the time these proceedings were had against John Merryman, the District Judge of Maryland—the Commissioner appointed under the act of Congress—the District Attorney and the Marshal, all resided in this city of Baltimore, a few miles only from the home of the prisoner.

Up to that time there had never been the slightest resistance or obstruction to the process of any court or judicial officer of the United States in Maryland, except by the military authority. And if a military officer or any other person had reason to believe that the prisoner had committed any offense against the laws of the United States, it was his duty to give information of the fact, and the evidence to support it, to the District Attorney; and it would then have become the duty of that officer to bring the matter before the District Judge or Commissioner, and if there was sufficient legal evidence to justify his arrest, the Judge or Commissioner would have issued a warrant to the Marshal to arrest him; and upon the hearing of the party would have held him to bail or committed him for trial, according to the character of the offense as it appeared in the testimony, or would have discharged him immediately if there was not sufficient evidence to support the accusation.

There was no danger of any obstruction or resistance to the action of the civil authorities, and therefore no reason whatever for the interposition of the military. And yet, under these circumstances, a military officer, stationed in Pennsylvania, without giving any information to the District Attorney, and without any application to the judicial authorities, assumes to himself the judicial power in the District of Maryland; undertakes to decide what constitutes the crime of treason or rebellion; what evidence (if, indeed, he required any) is sufficient to support the accusation and justify the commitment, and commits the party without having a hearing even before himself, to close custody in a strongly garrisoned fort, to be there held, it would seem, during the pleasure of those who committed him.

The Constitution provides, as I have before said, that "no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." It declares that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized." It provides that the party accused shall be entitled to a speedy trial in a court of justice.

And these great and fundamental laws, which Congress itself could not suspend, have been disregarded and suspended, like the writ of *habeas corpus*, by a military order, supported by force of arms. Such is the case now before me, and I can only say, that if the authority which the Constitution has confided to the Judiciary Department and Judicial officers, may thus, upon any pretext or under any circumstances, be usurped by the military power at its discretion, the people of the United States are no longer living under a government of laws, but every citizen holds life, liberty, and property at the will and pleasure of the army officer in whose military district he may happen to be found.

In such a case my duty was too plain to be mistaken. I have exercised all the power which the Constitution and laws confer on me; but that power has been resisted by a force too strong for me to overcome. It is possible that the officer who has incurred this grave responsibility may have misunderstood his instructions, and exceeded the authority intended to be given him. I shall therefore order all the proceedings in this case, with my opinion, to be filed and recorded in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, and direct the Clerk to transmit a copy, under seal, to the President of the United States. It will then remain for that high officer, in fulfillment of his constitutional obligation, "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed," to determine what measures he will take to cause the civil process of the United States to be respected and enforced.

R. B. TANEY,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Dr. Blackburn's Letter to the Journal.

Dr. L. P. Blackburn has addressed a letter to the Journal, explanatory of his connection with the recent purchase of arms in the South for the State of Kentucky.

Bold and fearless in action, honest and candid in statement, with nothing to disguise or conceal, his letter affords a complete vindication of himself and of Gov. Magoffin against all the ill-natured and malignant charges of desperate partisans, who love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil, and who, for that reason, have sought to envelop a straight-forward and proper transaction in mystery, to the injury of those concerned in it and of the State.

Here is the Doctor's letter:

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN: For some weeks my name has frequently appeared in your journal in connection with that of Gov. Magoffin, respecting the arms purchased by me in New Orleans for the State of Kentucky. I have no wish or desire to engage in a newspaper controversy, nor do I intend to be drawn into one with a journal so formidable as the one you conduct. But justice to Gov. Magoffin (who has been so violently assailed) demands that I should make a statement of the transaction so frequently referred to by you.

After the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, calling upon the State of Kentucky for men for the purpose of subduing the rebels and traitors of the South, as he pleases to term them, which demand was promptly refused by Gov. Magoffin, that refusal being sanctioned by you and indorsed by seven-eighths of the people of Kentucky, Gov. Magoffin came to Louisville and applied to the banks of this city for a loan of money sufficient to arm the State. Some of the banks promptly responded to his demands, whilst others refused to loan except on such conditions as they might prescribe. The Northern troops were then concentrating at Cairo—no one knowing their intentions.

Every citizen of Kentucky seemed anxious that the State should be armed. The people of Cincinnati had seized a quantity of arms and munitions of war belonging to the State of Arkansas, then a submissive State of the Federal Government. It was clear that Kentucky could not procure arms from the North *—at that time.* The only point where there was a possibility of getting them was in New Orleans. Gov. Magoffin requested me to go to the South and purchase arms and ammunition. Believing that I could obtain arms in the South, and wishing to place the soldiers of Kentucky in a position to defend the honor and soil of their State, I consented to go. After reaching the city of New Orleans, I found that there were no improved arms in the city for sale; the only arms to be had were the ordinary muskets. I well knew the soldiers of Kentucky would expect improved arms, but they were not to be had. A Northern foe, as they supposed, threatened to invade her soil, she perfectly powerless, unarmed; I at once bought these muskets, believing that Kentuckians should have some weapons with which they could defend the honor of their State. It was with guns no better than these that Kentuckians had heretofore gained honor and renown upon every battle-field.

It is true that these guns were sold a few days before my arrival for six dollars apiece. But it is also true that I was offered fourteen dollars apiece for them by Mr. Morgan, agent of Tennessee. I gave eight for them.

It is not true that these guns were ever purchased by George Law. The State armament at Frankfort considers them worth twelve dollars. When I left Kentucky I was told by the first military men in your State that there was not powder enough in Kentucky for ten thousand rounds. I purchased all the powder on sale in New Orleans at reasonable prices. Some three days after reaching the city, I received a dispatch from a friend in Louisville, stating that the banks and people of Kentucky were dissatisfied with the Governor for having selected me as his agent, I being an open, uncompromising secessionist. I at once turned over my purchases to Mr. Norton, of the house of Hewett, Norton & Co., having never received one dollar, either from Gov. Magoffin or the State of Kentucky. There was no attempt or desire, either by Gov. Magoffin or myself, to conceal the object of my mission. I first thought of sending the arms by the river. I then telegraphed to Louisville in cypher, fearing that the Northern troops at Cairo might intercept them, believing they were not without their emissaries in Louisville ever ready to impart any information prejudicial to the South. I was invited to address the citizens of New Orleans the evening I arrived. I spoke to ten thousand Louisianians, all eager to know what course the State of Kentucky would take. I told them that she was powerless, a chained giant; but the moment arms could be procured the manacles would fall from her hands and she would take as proud a position as any State had taken.

I said my mission to the South was to procure arms; that I was accredited for that purpose; that I never intimated, as has been reported, that I was authorized to express the sentiments either of Gov. Magoffin or any one else. I spoke my own sentiments which I have expressed fully and freely, both North and South, privately and upon the stump, for the past ten years. I may have spoken too sanguine of the course of Kentucky; but is it strange that I should, born and raised in that honored State, her honor and bravery never having been questioned, entertaining the greatest pride, as all the Kentuckians have done in their State? Having lived among the people of the South for fifteen years, experiencing unmistakable proofs of their generosity, honor, and patriotism, is it strange that I, a son of Kentucky, should wish to unite her destiny with those gallant sons of the South, whom I so much honor and love?

This, gentlemen, is a true statement of my agency in purchasing those arms, about which so much has been said. And for this my movements are watched and reported by the contemptible spies about Frankfort. I had no motive but to serve my State and a friend, (Gov. Magoffin.) I have known him long, and shall always feel honored by his confidence. I have no wish to take Kentucky out of the Federal Union.

When the Southern Confederacy shall be recognized by the European powers, and even the dilapidated Government of Lincoln and Scott, every true Southerner knows that Kentucky will go where justice and honor calls, where sympathy and interest invite—to the gallant South. Respectfully,

L. P. BLACKBURN.

☞We clip the following items of Missouri intelligence from the St. Lous Republican of the 17th. Missouri appears to be in a condition of helplessness; but we predict that she will rise with the spirit and might of a young giant and repel the invading hosts of the Usurper:

THE ESCAPADE OF THE GOVERNOR.—At our latest advices, Gov. Jackson was at Boonville, with a retinue of Government and other officers, and making preparations for a battle there. He had sent messengers to different counties, urging the immediate presence of the State Guard there, all unprepared as they are for battle, and two companies had responded from Boone county—one from Columbia and the other from Sturgeon. From Callaway we hear of the movement of two companies, and even a much greater number are said to be on the march. Howard, Saline, Pettis, Lafayette, and other counties, will no doubt respond to the call, but in what force it is yet too early to determine. Meanwhile, Gen. Lyon and his force will push forward as rapidly as possible, with a view to encounter the Governor, and capture him with as little loss of life as possible. It is not improbable that an engagement may come off to-day. There are some brass pieces of cannon at Boonville, but, with the exception of Col. Kelley's command, the State troops must be poorly supplied with arms or ammunition. Brave men as they are, they must necessarily fight at great disadvantage when encountering regular troops, of all arms of the service, and a larger body of men, better prepared in every way for battle. As things now look, all the important points in the State will be occupied by United States troops in a week's time.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—Col. B. Gratz Brown's regiment of Home Guards took passage on the Pacific cars yesterday, for Rolla, and thence it is probable, they will march to Springfield. This regiment, therefore, will have an opportunity of experiencing something of "actual service in Missouri." The whole number of troops sent out on the Southwest Branch, up to last evening, was about 3,200, so that if Ben. McCullough and his Arkansas people have any disposition to try their mettle, the occasion will not be wanting.

Two or three artillery companies are attached to the expedition.

☞Gov. Jackson has abandoned Jefferson City, having, with several of the State officers, arrived at Boonville at 4 o'clock of the 14th. It is said that he will make his stand there, and fortify it as well as his means will permit in the brief space allotted to him. Another report, however, just as reliable, says he will move the government to Arrow Rock, in Saline county, and try the chances of war there. Why he did not stay at Jefferson City, to defend the Capitol, after all his anxiety and affectation of patriotism, is a matter yet to be explained. It does not look well to have abandoned it without striking a blow.

☞Brigadier General Sluck, and several other prominent secessionists, were arrested at Chilicothe, by Col. Curtis, at the head of one of the Iowa regiments. This regiment was on its way to St. Joseph. The prisoners were to be taken to Fort Leavenworth.

☞Gov. Jackson was at Boonville at 8 o'clock, 14th inst. The Governor had a body guard of 120 men with him. The Governor afterward left Boonville and moved towards Arkansas.

[Special to the New York Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, June 17.

Secretary Chase is busily engaged in conference with eminent financiers and commercial men in relation of the wants of the Treasury department. It is believed that he will report in favor of the revision of the tariff, a reduction of duty on some articles, and the abolition of the free list.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will be opened for through travel in a few weeks.

Mr. Calvert, the Union candidate for Congress in the Sixth District of Maryland, is in town to-day, and says he is elected, without a doubt.

Dr. Richards, of this city, the family physician of the President, has been taken prisoner by the Virginia rebels, and conveyed to jail in Richmond.

The National Intelligencer of this morning says unless it receives the aid of new subscriptions from the North, it will soon be obliged to suspend.

No indication has yet been given by the Administration in regard to the course to be pursued toward the privateersmen captured on Saturday. The prevailing impression is that they will be hung, though it is feared that, in retaliation, many good Union men will be made to suffer.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—As part of Col. Kallman's Regiment of Reserve Corps were returning from the North Missouri Railroad at about 11 o'clock this morning, when opposite the Recorder's Court Room, on Seventh street, between Oliver and Locust, a company near the rear of the column suddenly wheeled and discharged their rifles, aiming chiefly at the windows of the Recorder's Court and second story of the adjoining house, killing four citizens, mortally wounding two, and slightly injuring one. Statements regarding the cause of the firing are very conflicting; one being that a pistol-shot fired from the window of the house corner of Seventh and Locust took affect in shoulder of one of the captains when he gave the order to fire. Another that a soldier accidentally discharged his rifle in the ranks, at which the whole company became frightened and fired a full volley at the crowd on the sidewalk and in the windows of the houses. The Recorder's Court was in session and crowded with prisoners and spectators. Police officer Pratt was shot in the side and died in ten minutes. Deputy Marshall Frazer received three shots in his legs, and will undoubtedly die.

From Washington.

[Special to the New York Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The President is working on his message. He will take the highest ground in favor of prosecuting the war with the utmost vigor and finishing it by winter, if possible, recommending a call for half a million of men, and appropriating $200,000,000.

Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, will be tendered a Major Generalship.

The Affair at Bethel

[Special Dispatch to Nasbville Union & American.]

RICHMOND, June 13.—Magruder received a flag of truce from the enemy, asking permission to bury their dead, which he readily granted. A proposition to exchange civilian Seccessionist prisoners for their armed men was declined.

Magruder says in his official report of the engagement that the enemy's force consisted of three thousand five hundred troops, and the Confederate force of thirteen hundred troops.

Our loss is one killed and seven wounded.

Dr. Richards, Lincoln's private physician, was arrested at Manassas as a spy.

Thirteen prisoners of war arrived in Richmond to-day.

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Lawyers visiting Frankfort to attend any of the Courts, can have their briefs or business cards printed at the shortest notice.

Particular attention given to printing in inks of different colors. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address

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NEW BOOK BINDERY.

MAJOR & OVERTON.

WILL execute all orders for binding, and work in any department of the business, at their room over KENYON & GIBBONS' Book Store, on Main street, Major's Building. [illegible]

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION OF HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weaknesses, Obstructions, Secret Diseases, Female Complaints, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,

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JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!!!

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INFALLIBLE REMEDY.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

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W. M. B. HIBBERD, Alderman.

Price $1 per Bottle, or Six for $5, Delivered to any Address.

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H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical & Analytical Chemist, No. 52 South 10th Street, [illegible] Philadelphia, Pa.

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A. C. KEENON [illegible]

KENTUCKY RIVER COAL

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL, [illegible] S. BLACK

Lots for Sale

I HAVE several beautiful vacant building lots for sale. Call on me at my residence in South Frankfort. THOS. A. THEOBALD.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

BELLINGHAM'S

CELEBRATED

STIMULATING ONGUENT,

For the Whiskers and Hair.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the Citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the Agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT

Is prepared by Dr. C. P. BELLINGHAM, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of

WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE,

in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure BALDNESS, and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn RED or towy hair DARK, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth, and flexible. The "ONGUENT" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers; or a box of the "Onguent" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it, by mail (direct), securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, $1 [illegible].

Apply to or address

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feb1 w&t w6m.

MOFFAT'S

Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.

THESE MEDICINES have now been before the public for a period of THIRTY YEARS, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the Globe, for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

Are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure, healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; FLATULENCY, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Headache, Restlessness, Ill-Temper, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

COSTIVENESS, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

FEVERS of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, [illegible]

[illegible]

DICK'S ACCOUNTANT AND DISPATCH PATENT.

[illegible]

John J. Rainess [illegible]

[illegible]

Notice

HARLAN, C. H., KENTUCKY, October 12, [illegible]

COMMITTED to the Jail of Harlan county [illegible]

HEZEKIAH JENNINGS, Jailer of Harlan County.

oct24 w6m

"RENFREW HATS"—Another new and elegant style of Soft Hat. KEENON & GIBBONS.

YOU CAN'T FIND

AN ARTICLE THAT SUITS AS WELL AS

HEIMSTREETS INIMITABLE

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Apothecaries and Consumers all testify that

It is the Only Reliable Article

For the Bald and Grey.

Read the testimony from Kentucky.

PADUCAH, KY., July 27, 186[illegible].

MR. W. A. BELL:

Dear Sir:—I have used HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE, and am satisfied, from my experience with other preparations for the like purpose, that it *is the only article ever before the public worth purchasing.* Yours truly,

JOHN G. HALY.

PADUCAH, KY., Ju[illegible] 8

MESSRS. W. E. HAGAN, & Co., Troy, N. Y.:

Gents:—[illegible] please to add statement of Mr. John G. Haly, [illegible] in regard to HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. This testimony is given after [illegible] used most of the preparations now before the public [illegible] to be Hair Restoratives, and [illegible] Forward [illegible] and double the quantity [illegible] Very truly yours, [illegible]

IT WILL RESTORE THE NATURAL COLOR OF THE HAIR,

where [illegible] it, and it will render it soft and glossy.

"ANYBODY"

Who uses it, [illegible] that it does not color the skin, but [illegible] the natural secretions at the roots, [illegible] to the Hair, and [illegible] It can be used as freely as water [illegible] the scalp, and with as much safety—is [illegible] and as an article for the toilet has no equal.

Read this letter:

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 1st, 1859.

MESSRS. W. E. HAGAN & Co.:

I hereby certify that my hair having become *gray*, and [illegible] *bald*, I bought from Henry Reynolds, Druggist, one four-bit bottle of HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. [illegible] restored to its original color [illegible] dandruff [illegible] gentlemen, my intimate friends, who all speak of the "Inimitable" as being the best and cheapest Hair Preparation in [illegible] market. [illegible] and I will refer any one to Henry Reynolds, Druggist, for the truth of my statements.

WILLIAM EOSLYSHALL.

Read one of the many letters received by the Proprietors:

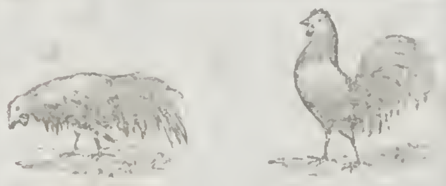
ST. LOUIS, MO., August 2, 1860.

MESSRS. W. E. HAGAN & Co., Troy, N. Y.

Gents:—The happy result attending the use of *H[illegible]* INIMITABLE [illegible]

[illegible]

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.



BEFORE TAKING THE ELIXIR. AFTER TAKING THE ELIXIR.

DR. WRIGHT'S

CELEBRATED

REJUVENATING ELIXIR!!

[illegible]

GENERAL DEBILITY, MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION, [illegible] OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD, [illegible] GENERAL IRRITABILITY, RESTLESSNESS AND SLEEPLESSNESS AT NIGHT, [illegible] DERANGEMENT OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION, PALPITATION OF THE HEART,

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a nervous and debilitated state of the system.

As a Stimulant.

It is quite different from alcoholic preparations. It is not subject to reaction in any shape, [illegible] as long as [illegible]

As a Female Medicine,

It is [illegible] powerful and effective, and restores the [illegible] sooner and safer than all the other medicines [illegible] the market, and [illegible] that they are only made from the effusions of minds ignorant of the Medical profession altogether.

No Minerals!

Dr. Wright thinks it well to stake his professional character on the fact, that no minerals whatever [illegible] ingredients in his Rejuvenating Elixir—well knowing what ruin has been entailed on the community by opium and mercury.

Generally, to the debilitated, Dr. Wright would say, *Never despair.* No matter how worn down you may be—no matter how weak you are—no matter what the cause [illegible] hat led you to depart from Hygienic principles—take his

Rejuvenating Elixir.

And you will soon find your self a new man—a pride instead of the reverse, to your friends, and a healthy, sound, and worthy member of the human family.

Price $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded [illegible] to all parts of the United States.

Sold by all respectable Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. The trade supplied at a liberal discount.

For sale by the proprietors,

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street,
New Orleans, La.

Sold in Frankfort by W. H. Averill, J. M. Mills, and all Druggists everywhere.

Raymond & Tyler, and Wilson, Peter & Co., Louisville, wholesale agents. oct16 w&t-wly

EXTRACT OF TOBACCO.

For dipping Sheep and Lambs, and for destroying all kinds of Vermin on other animals.

THE Manufacturers of this new and valuable preparation, beg leave to call the attention of Farmers and Graziers to this effectual remedy for destroying Ticks, Lice, and all other insects injurious to animals and vegetation, and preventing the alarming attacks of the Fly and Scab on Sheep.

[illegible] removes the vermin on animals, [illegible] purifies the skin, thereby materially benefiting [illegible] general health, and greatly improving [illegible]

This article completely supersedes that *laborious* and *disagreeable* work of preparation in your own buildings for Sheep-washing, as it is ready at all times, in any climate, and for all descriptions of Sheep, even for ewes in lamb, and can be furnished at a much reduced cost.

FISHER & CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

mar15 w3m 23 Central Wharf, Boston.

SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS!

CHARLES HOFMANN, M. D. F. R. S., Professor of diseases of the genital organs in the TREMONT MEDICAL INSTITUTE, has at a large expense to the institute published a work on the treatment of all private diseases of the male and female genital organs, also a treatise on the results of Onanism, Masturbation, Sexual debility, Involuntary Nocturnal Emissions, Spermatorrhea, &c., causing Impotency and Mental and Physical Debility.

Ladies being troubled with painful or entirely suppressed menstruation, would learn something by sending for a book. Enclose two red stamps to pay the postage.

Direct to DR. HOFMANN, care of Box 1655, Boston. Mass. mar22 wly

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OFFICIAL.

Proclamation of the Governor.

Whereas, numerous applications have been made to me from many good citizens of this Commonwealth, praying me to issue a proclamation forbidding the march of any forces of this or any other State or States over our soil, to make an apprehended attack upon the Federal forces at Cairo, in Illinois, or to disturb any otherwise the peaceful attitude of Kentucky with reference to the deplorable war now waging between the United States and the Confederate States. And whereas, numerous applications from like good citizens of this Commonwealth have also been made to me, praying me to issue a proclamation forbidding the occupation of any post or place, or the march over our sacred soil by any forces of the United States for any purpose. And whereas, it is made [illegible] evident, by every indication of public sentiment, that it is the determined purpose of the good people of Kentucky to maintain, with [illegible] the fixed position of self-defense, proposing or intending no invasion or aggression towards any other State or States, forbidding the quartering of troops upon her soil by either of the hostile sections, but simply standing aloof from an unnatural, horrid, and lamentable strife, for the existence of which Kentucky, neither by thought, word, nor act, is in any wise responsible. And whereas, the policy thus recommended by so many of my fellow citizens of all political [illegible] is, in my judgment, wise, prudent, safe, and honorable, and the most likely to preserve peace and amity between the two adjoining bordering States on both shores of the Ohio river, and protect Kentucky generally from the ravages of a deplorable war. And whereas, the arms distributed to the "State Guard" [illegible] of gentlemen [illegible] who entertain the opinions of both parties, are not to be used *against the Federal Government or the Confederate States*, but to resist and prevent [illegible] upon her soil, her rights, her honor, and her sovereignty by either of the belligerent parties, and to preserve the peace, safety, prosperity, and happiness and strict neutrality of her people, in the hope she may soon have an opportunity to become a successful mediator between them; and in order to remove the unfounded distrust and suspicion of purposes to force Kentucky out of the Union at the point of the bayonet—which may have been strongly and wickedly engendered at the [illegible] in regard to my own position and that of the "State Guard,"

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and Commander-in-chief of all her military forces on land or water, [illegible]

[illegible]

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Sec'y of State.

Proclamation by the Governor.

$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JIM BROWN, a slave, who killed and murdered Dr. W. A. Norwood, of Henderson county, on the 1st instant, has fled from justice, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of said Jim Brown, and his delivery to the jailer of Henderson county, within one year from the date hereof.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 12 [illegible] day of April, A. D., 1861, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

THO. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.

By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Description.

Jim Brown is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; and weighs about 150 pounds; [illegible] dark brown color; [illegible] He is [illegible] armed with a [illegible] pistol, with the cock [illegible] the barrel. [illegible] three hundred dollars for his apprehension.

ap 13 w&t-w3m

Proclamation by the Governor.

$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it is represented to me that Thos B. JUDY, recognized to appear before the Police Judge of Mt. Sterling, for examination on the charge of [illegible] to kill Thomas Green; and whereas, said Green did subsequently to said recognizance die, and Thomas B. Judy did escape from the Sheriff of Montgomery county, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the aforesaid Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of **Five Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of the said Thos B. Judy, and his delivery to the jailer of Montgomery county within one year from the date hereof.

{L. S.} In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of March, A. D. 1861 and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

THO. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.

Description.

The said Judy is 35 years old; six feet high, and well proportioned; of dark complexion; had whiskers when he left, and dresses neatly, though not costly, in trader style.

mar20 w&t-w3m

Lodged in Jail.

ON the 13th inst., two runaway slaves were lodged in the Rockcastle County Jail, at Mt. Vernon, Ky., one of them calling himself HENRY CHAPMAN; he is about 40 years old; about six feet high; weighs about 175 pounds; is of rather a black complexion; very quick spoken; two of his upper front teeth project out from the others, and he is ruptured.

The other boy calls himself ANDERSON CHAPMAN, he is about 35 years old; weighs about 160 pounds; is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; is of a copper color; has one upper front tooth out and talks but little.

They claim to belong to a man by the name of James Farrer, in Giles county, Va.

WM. PAYNE,
Jailer Rockcastle co. Ky.

dec27 w&t-w6m

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lithography AND

ENGRAVING

PORTRAITS, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards, Banker's Drafts, Certificates, Letter Heads &c. [illegible], Certificates of Stock, Maps, and Book Illustrations, Visiting and Wedding Cards.

MIDDLETON, STROBRIDGE & CO.,
119 Walnut street, Odd Fellows' Building,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

mar29 w&t-wly

JOHN A. BAKER,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

MILITARY GOODS,

No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY,)
NEW YORK.

Hats, Caps, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Horse Equipments and all articles for the Military.

Furnished at short Notice.

The new style of French Fatigue Caps on hand and made to order. apr24 w&t-wly

JOHN BONNER,

(Successor to Peter Smith.)

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Fancy Goods, Toys,

CHINA, BASKETS,

Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.,

No. 80 Fifth Street,

Second door East of Walnut St.,
CINCINNATI, O.

apl19 t-w&wl

MILLINERY.

BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RUCHES,
HEAD DRESSES,
HAIR PINS,
CLOAKS,

and other Millinery and Fancy Goods, the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at [illegible] West Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

sep29 w&t wll J. A. BEMERSON

Commission House.

FRANK, SKINNER & CO.,

No 85, WEST SECOND ST.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

RECEIVE AND SELL Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Barley, Beans, [illegible], Hogs, Bacon, Bulk Meat, Buckwheat, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Grease, Tallow, Cotton, Feathers, Hemp, Tobacco, Dry Hides, Salt Hides, Gunny Sacks.

Dry Fruits, Timothy, Clover, Flax, and Hemp Seed, and Produce in General.

Purchase on orders, at lowest market prices, every description of Merchandise, Whisky, Flour, Tallow, Grease, Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Molasses.

Ship your Produce and draw at sight.

oct6 w6m.

NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,

(Successors to Nixon & Goodman,)

Nos 77 and 79 Walnut street, Cincinnati,

PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,

Printing Inks,

AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS. Agent for the Magnolia Mills Writing Paper. oc 20w&t wlf

RALPH C. M'CRACKEN,

FASHIONABLE

SHIRT MANUFACTURER,

AND DEALER IN

Fine Linens and Gents' Furnishing Goods,

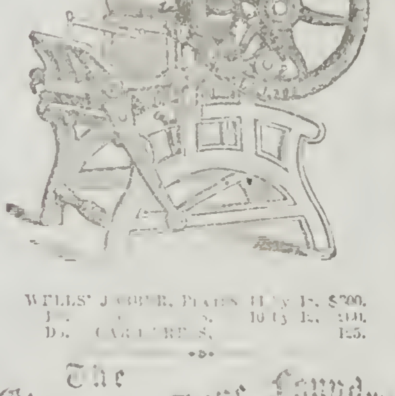
No. 19 W. FOURTH ST. BET. MAIN AND WALNUT,

(Opposite the First Presbyterian Church.)

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Shirts Made to Order by Measurement and Warranted to Fit.

N. B. Measures carefully taken and paper patterns cut to order for shirts and collars. apr 19w&twly.



WELLS' JOBBER, Platen 11 by 15, $200.
Do. Do. 10 by 15, 200.
Do. CARD PRESS, 125.

The Cincinnati Type Foundry AND

[illegible]

CORNER OF VINE AND LONGWORTH STS,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Manufacture and furnish to order every variety of

Printing Materials,

Our stock of Type is very large, both in extent and variety, including all the styles got up by other Founderies as well as our own.

ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF

HAND, JOB, & POWER

PRESSES,

OF OUR OWN AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS.

Second-hand Type and Presses taken in exchange at highest prices.

Applications for Specimen Books, (which are furnished gratis to the craft,) should state the name and location of their office, and specify the manner in which they may be sent, as they are too heavy for the mail.

L. T. Wells, Agent

au6

G. CLAY SMITH & CO.,

COVINGTON, KY.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Fire and Water-proof House Roofing,

AND

Cement for Cisterns, Lining Floors and Walls of Cellars, Granaries, Covering Steamboats, Railroad Cars, Engine Rooms, Fire Walls, etc., etc.

IT *will stand the severest test of HEAT, COLD, or RAIN of any climate, and will not MELT, CRACK, WASH, or SCALE OFF.*

The Material can be furnished to parties in the interior of the State in Barrels for all Domestic purposes. For Cheapness and Durability, it excells all articles now in use.

Orders from City and Country solicited and promply Filled.

For further particulars, apply at the Office of the undersigned, the Manufacturers, or address,

CURRAN C. SMITH, *Richmond, Ky.*,
G. CLAY SMITH *Covington, Ky.*

C. C. POMEROY, Agent. nov wly

Coal and Lumber Yard.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Frankfort and the surrounding country, that he will keep constantly on hand Yohegheney, Kentucky River, Pomeroy, and Cannel Coal which he will sell at the lowest market price, either by the quantity or cart load.

He also keeps all kinds of LUMBER, which he will sell on accommodating terms.

His Coal and Lumber Yard is on the Kentucky river, immediately below the Railroad Bridge, being the same formerly occupied by Todd & Crittenden.

JOHN C. BATES.

sep12w&t-wtf

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

HART & MAPOTHER,

Lithographers and Fancy Printers,

Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND CRAYON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c., &c. oct7 w&t-wtf

GEO. H. CARY.............................R. L. TALBOTT

CARY & TALBOTT,

SUCCESSORS TO

(BELL, TALBOTT & CO.,)

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS, Oils, &c., 4 3 Market street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

Particular attention paid to Physicians' orders. mar22 w&t-wly

STOP THERE!

HALL & HARRIS keep the United States, formerly the Owens Hotel, When you go to Louisville stop there.

JAS. P. MARSHALL......................JOHN A. DICKINSON.

NEW CARPET

AND

HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,

Importers & Dealers,

79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening an entirely new stock, embracing every variety, style, and quality of

Carpets,	Tassels,
[illegible] Oil Cloths,	Cornices,
[illegible]	Bands,
[illegible] & Coco Matting,	Shades,
[illegible]	Sconce Trimmings,
[illegible]	[illegible],
[illegible]	Green baize.
Stair Linen,	

BLANKETS all widths, qualities, and prices. We also keep on hand and make to order Flags, Tarpaulins, Mosquito bars, bed Comforts, &c., &c. Our stock being entirely new, and having been selected with great care, we can offer such inducements in styles, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west of the mountains.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
79 Fourth st., Lou., Ky.

au13 w&t-wtf

T. G. WATERS,

WHOLESAE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

m[illegible] w&t-wl.

LOOK AT THIS.

What makes so many go to the ST. CLOUD HOTEL, cor. of Second and Jefferson Streets, Louisville, Kentucky?

Because J. G. BLEDSOE keeps a first class house at moderate prices.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

Corner Fourth and Main Streets.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HARROW & PHILLIPS,

PROPRIETORS.

Terms, $1 50 per day.

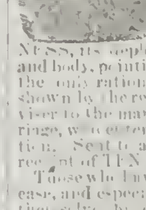
aug2 w&t-wtf

MEDICAL REPORT,

Containing Thirty fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease.

Price only ten Cents.

Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.



ON A NEW METHOD of treating Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Strictures, Gleet, Sexual Debility, Impotency, Female Diseases, and all affections of the reproductive system of both sexes, the infirmities of youth and maturity arising from the secret follies of both sexes, with a full treatise on SELF-ABUSE and SEMINAL WEAKNESS, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, pointing out the author's plan of treatment, the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on the receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome disease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured themselves by certain secret habits, as well as MIDDLE AGED and OLD MEN troubled with debility and loss of power, before applying to any one for treatment, should read this valuable book.

DR. DEWEES' FEMALE MONTHLY REGULATOR, a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions, Irregularities, &c., and is the only reliable "preventive of pregnancy," warranted not to injure the health. CAUTION—It should not be used during pregnancy, as MISCARRIAGE would be the result, though always harmless. Price $1 per box, and may be sent by mail.

The author may be consulted, either personally or by letter, on all the diseases of which his work treats, and medicines sent to all parts of the country with complete instructions for self-treatment, secured from danger or curiosity.

Adress DR. T. WILLIAMS,
Consulting Surgeon Galen's Head Dispensary, 314, Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.

(Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 9, P. M., daily, Sundays, 9 to 12, A. M.)

aug16 w&t-wly

REMOVAL.

L. TOBIN has removed his stock of Groceries to his new house on Lewis street, opposite C. G. Graham's Livery Stable, where he invites all his old customers and as many new ones as wish to patronize him.

He keeps constantly on hand a choice assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Spirits, Tobacco, Cigars, Liquors, and everything usually kept in a well stocked grocery establishment, which he proposes to sell as cheap as any other house in the city.

L. TOBIN.

an23 w&t-wtf